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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 85

June 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 89

WEATHER FORECAST

CLOUDY.

Barometer 29.72.

WIND

7671 日三十月四

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1917.

大拜禮 號二月六英海

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Former War Minister Indicted.

London, June 1.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Minister of Justice has completed the indictment against M. Sukhomlinov, Minister of War in 1914. He charges him with responsibility for the shortage of munitions, and with communicating information to Austro-German spies.

The Ex-Tsar.

London, June 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a congress of delegates from the front has demanded the transfer of the ex-Tsar to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

An Insolent and Stupid Suggestion.

London, June 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. M. Gorky has received a letter from M. R. S. Bulgarian Minister in Berlin, proposing an armistice on the Eastern front, pending negotiations for a separate peace between Germany and Russia. M. Gorky says that Germany does not contemplate an offensive against Russia if the latter remains quiescent, and he offers to meet M. Gorky in Sweden. M. Gorky, in publishing the letter, describes it as insolent and stupid, and says he does not intend to reply to it.

Strikes at Baku.

London, June 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Tiflis says there are alarming conditions at Baku, owing to strikes in the oilfields.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy Mines Exploded.

London, June 1.

A French communiqué states:—There is fairly lively artillery firing in the regions of Vaux, Heillon and Lefaux, north-west of Rheims.

In the region of Hill 108, which is south of Berry au Bac, the enemy exploded several mines and occupied elements of trenches which were thereby wrecked.

A vigorous counter-attack in Champagne ejected the enemy from points where a footing had been gained last night. North-east of Mont Haut our line was completely restored. Five German aeroplanes were brought down yesterday.

Lively Bomb Fighting.

London, June 1.

A Belgian communiqué states that there is particularly lively bomb fighting near Steenstraet and the Ferryman's House. There is a severe duel artillery near Dixmude.

FRANCE AND SUBMARINISM.

London, June 1.

A Paris official message says that during the week ending May 27, there were 1,048 arrivals, and 1,042 sailings. Two vessels of over 1,600 tons were sunk and one under 1,600 tons. Five vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. No fishing craft were sunk.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page, they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RECENT NAVAL CASUALTIES.

London, May 30.

The following casualties (Naval) are announced:—
Died: Lieut. Frederick L. Gardner (Navy).
Missing: Flight Sub-Lieut. William Houston Stewart (Navy), Sub-Lieut. Cyril L. Haines (Volunteer Reserve).
Reported missing, feared killed, not now missing: Acting Lieut. Robert Roberts (Reserve), Surgeon Probationer Annesley G. Lennor Brown (Volunteer Reserve).
Reported missing, now unofficially reported prisoners: Flight Sub-Lieut. Colin Laurence (Navy), Sub-Lieut. Leonard J. Bennet (Volunteer Reserve).
Previously reported missing now officially reported killed in action: Flight Lieut. Harold A. Pailthorpe (Navy) Naval Division.
Died of Wounds: Sub-Lieut. William McCarrach (Volunteer Reserve).
Wounded: Second Lieut. Walter E. Greenland (Marine Light Infantry).
Reported wounded, now wounded and missing: Sub-Lt. Donald T. Bailey (Volunteer Reserve).

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Quiet British Report.

London, May 31.

Field Marshal Haig reports that there has only been mutual artillery activity at different points. Two German aeroplanes were driven down yesterday and one British machine is missing.

The Enemy's Violent Attacks.

London, May 31.

A French communiqué states: After violent bombardments with heavy poison shells north-west of Aubervilliers and on Mont Blond the enemy during the night attempted violent attacks at several points on the Champagne front. Our fire stopped all attempts.

The effort of the Germans was directed particularly against Teton, Casque and Mont Haut, which was attacked most violently four times. The struggle began at 3 a.m. and continued until daylight, the enemy waves, smashed by our fire or beaten back with the bayonet, being compelled each time to flow back in disorder.

After heavy losses enemy factions got a footing in some advanced elements north-east of Mont Haut. We took prisoners.

RUSSIANS FRUSTRATE TURKS.

London, May 31.

A Russian official message states: We frustrated Turkish attempts north-westward of Kalkit and southward of Banes.

AN IMPROVED FOOD POSITION.

London, May 31.

Speaking on the Food Question in the City, Mr. Prothero said it was not thought the harvest would furnish the bread requirements of the coming year, but if economy is practised, Germany could not starve us even if her submarines managed to prevent grain or cereals from coming to the Kingdom. He asserted deliberately that, calculating the harvest plus the amount expected to be stored up by October this year, there would be enough foodstuffs to pull us through.

Mr. Prothero dwelt on the necessity of carrying out the agricultural programme. He said that, once we decide the food question in our favour, then peace will be nearer our doors. Once Germany's hope of starving us is defeated, what is the good of Germany prolonging the war? We have got the silver bullets, we have got the leaden bullets; it is up to the farmer to give us the bread bullets.

CHINESE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Shanghai, May 31.

The Military Governors of several of the provinces have declared independence.

It is most difficult to appreciate the situation. The revolutionaries command large bodies of northern troops, but are absolutely against the democracy.

The rupture may be a big political bluff, or a prelude to an attempt at the restoration of the young Emperor.

AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR.

Questions that must be Answered.

The aviation correspondent of the Observer wrote on April 7th as follows:—

On the last occasion that the Under-Secretary for War had to make a statement on the aerial situation his explanations were in exact accord with the remarks made in this column of the Observer on the Sunday before. It is a simple matter now to outline the reply he might make to the criticisms and questions in various newspapers and in the House of Commons last week. That he did not care to give certain definite assurances last Monday is arousing an amount of uneasiness among the public that may yet lead to a rude shock for him.

The present writer hopes, and is inclined to believe, that these assurances could be given, and that the omission to do so is due rather to a most deplorable attitude of something like contempt on the part of the Government towards criticism of the Air Service. Ministers, in other words, are making capital out of the fiasco of last year's inquiries, and the root of certain irresponsible but virulent ones among Air Service critics.

The most disquieting part of the business is that some of the questions raised last week ought to have been answerable, if in general yet in reassuring terms. They were not answered, and the most unhappy inferences are therefore being drawn. Can Ministers not realise that the silence of Sir Douglas Haig since his significant warning of last December, is the subject of anxious comment by those who have been most disinclined to criticise?

The official reply to such questions as have lately been asked could, surely, point to the fact that, at the worst, more enemy machines have been lost than ours, and that comparison with previous periods is not so bad as represented. Again, that it has been absolutely necessary recently for our airmen to make daring bombing, reconnaissance, and photographic survey flights to find out the enemy's movements. Our armies have advanced over a great stretch of country at an excessive cost, and they are pressing the enemy so closely that a stand on the "Hindenburg line" may yet be prevented. Our airmen have had a lot to do in this war of movement, and have had to take greater risks than the airmen of the defence.

"If it is true," begins one critic, "that the Germans have a flying machine which can sit comfortably at a height of 18,000 ft., while the most of ours are unable to get within 3,000 ft. of it," it is unnecessary to complete the paragraph. No impression will ever be made by criticism that is so slovenly. It is true that the Germans have such a machine; but it is equally true that the vast majority of their machines are not of such an up-to-date type. It is true, although not mentioned by the writer of the quoted message, that we have a number of machines as good as the best of the enemy's. But ought we not by this time to have had more of such machines?

If there be a satisfactory explanation for our not possessing these craft in overwhelming numbers let that explanation be given. It is also due to the intelligent public, no matter how ineffectual may be Air Service questions in Parliament, to be told what proportion of the casualties are due to artillery fire from below, and what to fire defeat by aerial opponents; also the proportion of accidents in this country due to circumstances not referred to in the Observer.

These questions have got to be answered by responsible Ministers. The writer hopes and is inclined to believe they can be answered satisfactorily, but the omission to answer them is, to say the least, disquieting. In the circles and in the widespread conviction that the

Air Ministry has not even yet succeeded in putting on a proper basis the manufacture and delivery of the fastest and highest climbing aeroplanes, and that the old evil of preference for Government-designed machines and engines still exists. Unbusinesslike and wasteful contracts—the same trouble that was referred to nearly a year ago in these Notes—are subjects of prevalent rumour still. It is said that aeroplanes and rigid type ships, although of proved inferiority, are being made in large numbers.

All these questions demand an immediate answer, or the present authorities will wake up one morning to find that an impartial investigation is being conducted over their heads.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

H. M. the King's birthday.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Monday, June 4.

General Holiday.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AUSTRIA'S TROUBLES.

A Waller of Racial Questions.

Amsterdam, May 31.

A waller of racial questions was raised in the opening speeches in the Reichsrath. The Czech and Slav deputies expressed a desire for a union of the territories of the monarchy inhabited by Czechs-Slavs, Slovaks and Croats under the Hapsburg Dynasty. The Ukrainians demanded the creation of a de jure union of Ukrainians within the monarchy. The Poles urged the uniting of all the Polish districts. The German nationalists declared that any attempt at a revival of Bohemian independence would meet with determined opposition from the Austrian Germans.

A Czech deputy expressed sympathy with the Russian revolution. In view of the fact that the Government does not possess a majority in the Reichsrath there is much speculation as to future developments.

Emperor Karl's Speech.

Amsterdam, June 1.

In the Emperor Karl's speech from the Throne, at the Reichsrath, he solemnly asserted his determination to rule constitutionally and to preserve unimpaired the people's right to a share in the government; nevertheless, he keeps in mind the provision in the Constitution placing in his hands alone any decision connected with the conclusion of peace. He was convinced that the happy development of constitutional life would be impossible without expanding the Constitution and the administrative foundations of the whole public life, especially of Bohemia. He had therefore decided to postpone the taking of the Constitutional oath until the foundations of a new, strong and happy Austria were firmly established.

Referring to the war, Emperor Karl said that Austria had openly and unambiguously expressed a readiness for peace guided by the firm conviction that the true formula for peace can only be found in mutual recognition that positions have been gloriously defended.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

London, May 31.

An Italian official message says:—Rain and fog on the Trentino and Carnia fronts have limited the artillery activity. We repulsed two attacks on the north side of Mount Pizal. Our Albanian troops attacked the enemy irregulars to the east of Berat and we occupied several villages.

THE KAISER'S INVENTIVE.

London, May 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, amplifying the Kaiser's speech at Arras says that he told his soldiers that they must have the British as heartily as their capacity for righteous wrath permitted. No prisoners must be taken or mercy shown in the future. Subsequently he contradicted himself by saying that all prisoners should be treated with the utmost severity. He forbade any fraternisation whatsoever.

The correspondent comments on the Kaiser's fury against Britain, which is doubtless due to the growing insistence upon the "No peace with the Hohenzollerns" doctrine.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 31.

Silver is quoted at 88, small offering, steady.

GERMAN PLOTS IN SIAM.

The Conspiracy Case.

The hearing of the conspiracy case was continued at Maynoo, Burma, on April 10 and a good deal was divulged regarding the German Indian plotting in Siam. One witness (the seventh) who came from Bangkok, says the Bangkok Daily Mail, stated that they could make no bomb there, since the ingredients for them could only be obtained in Bangkok.

The ninth witness in the course of his evidence stated that in New York he was told he must go on "more important work, namely to join hands in the Siam expedition." He got a passport from the Persian Consul as a Turk under the name Hassan Zinda and went to Manila en route for Siam in company with two men named Boehm and Sternack. Boehm was to go to Siam and thence to India. Sternack was to go with Boehm to the German Consul at Bangkok. Boehm said he was going to drill Indians. This was in the presence of the German Consul. Witness was with Sternack to the French Consulate and stayed with him for two weeks. Witness said he had changed his programme. Ramchand, to whom witness gave a letter from Gupta, made no objection. Boehm took witness to the German Consul and also to his own room in the hotel, where he showed witness arms and ammunition and advised witness to take a revolver with him for self-defence. The Consul told witness he had instructions from New York to give witness what money he wanted, and gave him 800 dollars and also a code telegram to take to the German Consul in Shanghai.

This witness said that he left Manila with letters of introduction from the German Consul at Manila and arrived at Bangkok on July 17, 1915, and saw the German Consul.

To the court witness said he was arrested in Bangkok because he had no poll-tax paper, given to foreigners. When the Bangkok police questioned him about Ghader he said he knew nothing about it, holding out that he was a Persian, not an Indian.

When a European officer came asking if he were not from Rawalpindi, witness would not talk, thinking he belonged to the Bangkok police, whom he hated for arresting him on a false pretext. On board a steamer going to Singapore, witness told an English policeman, who said he was appointed by the British Government, what his real name was. The morning after reaching Singapore, the former officer told witness he knew all about him, and witness, believing this, gave him information, though not altogether correct, to save his life, because the police had his notebook and Baghwan Singh's letter. He answered correctly only when he thought the police had proof, otherwise not. When the G.O.C. said his life would be saved if he told the whole truth and witness believed he would be free, he made a full and correct statement. He gave evidence in Lahore, was taken back to Singapore and was set free on 4th March 1916. Witness said from Singapore he was sent to give evidence in London.

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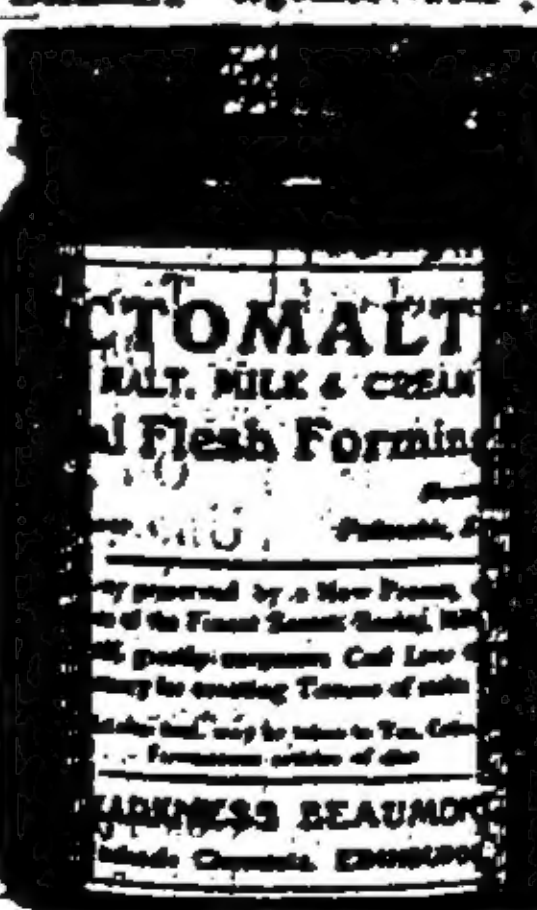
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GENERAL NEWS.

Darcy Barred in Ohio.

New York, April 27.—The Governor of Ohio, Mr. Frank B. Willis, has barred Lee Darcy from fighting in that State, stating that he desired to follow the example of other States and the reasons they gave.

Lungmen Naval Harbour.
The Ministry of Navy has sent a dispatch to the Ministry of Finance stating that it has decided to construct a naval harbour at Lungmen, Lungkow, in Shantung. In reply, the Ministry of Finance has remitted a sum of \$400,000 to meet the initial expenditure for construction, and the work will start immediately.Aviation Fatality at Tokyo.
Mr. Tamai, a civilian aviator, began a flight over Tokyo the other morning, taking with him as passenger a member of the staff of Tokyo Nishi-Nishi. When over the Shibaura reclaimed land the aeroplane fell from a height of fifty metres and was completely wrecked. Both the occupants were killed, death being practically instantaneous. Mr. Tamai was the proprietor of an aviation school at Hareda, near Yokohama. —Nagasaki Press.Arrest of a Pseudo-Emperor.
General Ma Fuchiang, Commander of troops in Ningaha, has telegraphically reported to the Chinese Ministry of War the arrest of a bandit chief named Wu Shen hwang and his gang of three hundred. The bandit chief called himself an emperor and he had a court suite consisting of a Chief of General Staff and other officers. He was plotting to establish a dynasty of himself when his arrest was made. General Ma reported that the said bandit chief and nineteen of his prominent followers have been sentenced to death and four sentenced to life imprisonment. The bandit headquarters in Ningaha were destroyed and precautions have been taken to prevent his followers, who have escaped, from creating further trouble. —Peking Daily News.Interesting Shanghai Ceremony.
An interesting ceremony took place at the French Court, Shanghai, last week, when Monsieur Gustave Charles Toussaint, formerly Advocate General of Indo-China, was installed in the office of Judge of the French Court in Shanghai. The function was attended by M. Wilden, French Consul General, Sir Havilland de Siam, Judge of H. B. M. Supreme Court, the Hon. O. S. Lohingier, Judge of the U. S. Court for China, M. de La Prade, and magistrates Nish, of the French Mixed Court, and representatives of the French, British, and Portuguese Bns. The new Judge was introduced by the Consul-General and took the seat on the bench after the papers dealing with his appointment had been read. A speech of welcome on behalf of the French Bar and members of the foreign Bars in Shanghai was made by M. Du Pao de Marculles. A reception was afterwards held at the Consulate.Opium.—The F.M.S. Figures.
The amount of opium sold by the F.M.S. Monopoly Department in 1916 was 1,799,942 taels, an increase of 28,325 taels. The revenue from sales amounted to \$10,325,755, an increase of \$2,327,312. The price, which was fixed in February, 1915, at \$3.60 a tael was raised to \$3.50 a tael on April 28th and to \$4.00 a tael on June 27th. During the first four months of the year there was a considerable increase in the amount sold to dealers, but during the last eight months of the year sales diminished by 137,219 taels. The large increase in the price probably tends to stimulate the consumption of the drug and to counteract this the price of the drug which is purchased by the Government was increased, comments the Chief Secretary. The question is one that is engaging the consideration of the Government, and it is believed that the Government will take steps to counteract the effects of the increase in price. —Straits Times.

NOTICES

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

MRS. TAKAHASHI and the Staff of the Japanese Consulate General, Hongkong, wish to express their heartfelt thanks for the kind attendance of friends at the funeral of the late Consul General S. Takahashi, also for the floral tributes sent and the expressions of deep sympathy tendered.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1917.

THE SORROWS OF CHINA.

There are many people in this part of the world who feel that the time for the periodical Chinese revolution is approaching. For weeks past, this Colony and the Provinces of Kwangtung have been full of di-quieting reports, though Kwangtung itself—usually the mother of revolutionary outbreaks—has been to all intents quiet. In Yunnan and Szechuen, matters have been serious for a long time, and in Chekiang and other Provinces very little better. Yesterday and the day before, there were abundant rumours in Hongkong as to certain Provinces having already declared their independence; and these stories do not promise to die down. People at home would assuredly, and very naturally, ask: "What is the cause?" Hongkong folk know better than to ask; they know better than to believe that any Britisher will ever succeed in digging to anywhere near the root of Chinese political troubles. Therefore they shrug their shoulders and murmur "Meskies!"

The causes are, of course, legion; but the two ostensible excuses for these latest threats of secession from the Central Government are the quarrels as to whether China should or should not join the Entente, and the dismissal of Tuan Ki-shui from the posts of Premier and War Minister. Chang Fui, the ultra-Conservative and queue-wearing Tschun of Anhui, is now credited with having told the President point-blank that unless General Tuan is recalled within forty-eight hours, his own Province and five others will straightway cut themselves adrift; and the redoubtable Chang is certainly a man of his word. Meanwhile the Kaomintang party is extremely unlikely to lose an opportunity of letting the world know that it is still alive, if it sees a possible loophole through which to thrust itself into notoriety. Then there are the militarists. Shun Chou-huen, the benevolent, will certainly not let a chance go by him of rattling the scabbard. Moreover, here in the South he has some warm adherents: good folk who believe that China can become a fighting nation merely by buying guns and building arsenals; and these have never yet learned the sublime art of silence. Again, two of Shun's friends in this part of the country—Luk Wing-ting and Chan Ping-kwan—were reported, nearly a fortnight ago, to have sent a telegram to Peking, advocating the return of their former bitter enemy, Lung Chai-kwong to the Military Government of Kwangtung, on the score that the Province needs a strong man and that General Lung is wasted on his post of Inspector of Mines. These things may be mere straw, but they show that the wind is blowing in the direction of internecine strife, and of extravagant ambitions.

Of course the Chinese who know have long ago formed their own conclusions as to the factors underlying all this. But they cannot afford to speak frankly, though they may go so far as to venture a mild opinion that "foreign influence" is the main cause. Of the truth of this, so far as one kind of foreign influence is concerned, there can be no doubt. The cloven hoof-mark of the Germans is distinctly visible; and for this, China has only herself to blame. Overcautiousness—and, in some directions, cupidity—has been her undoing. There has been no room, all along, for two opinions as to what she ought to do as concerns the Germans. And yet, with the full knowledge that the Huns have been laying themselves out to lie even a little more than usual, wherever there was a chance of their fabrications being swallowed, the Chinese Government has left these vermin at large, or practically so. What else could it expect? But trouble? Do the Chinese political leaders never by any chance read the foreign telegrams? Have they never heard of the attempt at an Irish rebellion, of the plots in the United States of the spies whom the British have been bound to shoot, or of the charitable little attempt to create trouble between America and Japan? And, again, have these leaders no patriotism at all? It seems to us that for one who loves his country there are more than a dozen who prefer their own pockets; and, unless the thinking people of China can band themselves together to combat the performances of such men, the country will meet with the terrible punishment which has so long threatened it. This is a time for united action; and nothing else will save unhappy China from being cut up by foreigners. Her fate is in the hands of her own people. What do they intend to do about it?

Hongkong's New Society.

The war is teaching Hongkong to shake itself out of the old groove, and the latest proof of that fact is to be found in the formation of a local St. George's Society, the advent of which we most warmly welcome. It has been something of an anomaly that, while Scotsmen, Welshmen, Devonians and others have had their own particular organisations, Englishmen as such have been content to remain gloriously individualistic. However, no good purpose is served by fretting over the past. The main fact now is that England's Patron Saint is to be remembered in the future, not merely in the celebration of April 23, but, among other things, by the granting of relief to distressed and deserving Englishmen and their families; and by the cementing of the ties and interests of Englishmen in the Far East. In this connection it is interesting to note the role which provides that the funds of the Society are not to be used for the purposes of any celebration, though the surplus proceeds of any celebration may be added to the Funds of the Society.

A Word for the Englishman.

Thursday's meeting was quite an encouraging one, and, as a result of it, the Society starts with a membership of some seventy or eighty. That number, however, is merely the nucleus, for there is no reason why every Englishman in the Colony should not identify himself with the new organisation. It has often been remarked that Englishmen in Hongkong are in a hopeless minority when compared with the Scotch-Irish community here. But we are not so very certain on that point, and would rather have a little concrete evidence before accepting the assertion. Perhaps it is the innate modesty of the Englishman which has allowed that impression to gain ground. The statement may, indeed, be just as much of a popular fallacy as the old story of all the tairpans' billets being held by Scotsmen. At any rate the founder members of the St. George's Society include quite a number of tairpans, the heads of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's among them. Hongkong Englishmen evidently think it about time that they came into their own, and now that they have their own Society, they may possibly come out into the limelight a little more frequently.

Sound Advice.

The Russian, in their dilemma, could surely have no better counsellor than General Smuts, and we fervently hope that his powerful speech on the present situation will be made to reach all classes in Russia. There is no mistaking the strong, clear thought underlying his latest utterances. He has grasped the position in its entirety; he sees the hopeful side of it, and he sees, too, the many, many pitfalls that lie in the path of emancipated Russia. His main warning is expressed in a phrase that will go down into history: "Discipline must accompany freedom; otherwise freedom is like new wine—it sometimes goes to the head." This is the steady note which is so greatly needed at the moment. Thursday's wires gave none too cheerful a picture of Russia's state of mind regarding the war, and one of Friday's speaks of "deplorable events arising from the increase in drunkenness." If the Russians will listen to General Smuts, they will emerge from the present struggle a free and powerful people. If, on the other hand, discipline is not going to accompany freedom, even though their folly may not actually prolong the war to any serious extent, the results to Russia is going to be appalling.

A Nawab's Generosity.

Allahabad, 3th May: His Highness the Nawab of Rampur has offered to the Commander-in-Chief the use of his houses at Bareilly for wounded and convalescent Indian troops; and his house in Naini Tal for wounded and convalescent British officers. The latter offer has been accepted, and the houses have now been fully furnished at the expense of the Nawab, so as to accommodate about 20 officers.

DAY BY DAY.

LONG IS THE WAY AND HARD THAT OUT OF HELL LEADS UP TO LIGHT.—Milton.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 52nd birthday of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.413/16.

Public Vaccinator. Mr. Lam Ming-ching has been appointed a public vaccinator.

Notice to Mariners. Regarding Local Notice to Mariners No. 82, notice is now given that the wreck of the Kwoon-tai has now been raised and is no longer a danger to navigation.

A Nurse's Loss. A Chinese nurse, employed at the Nethercole Hospital, has reported to the Police that some person stole \$411 in jewellery and money from her room during her absence.

Alleged Theft of Drugs. At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. H. Wood, a man was charged with stealing drugs to the value of \$60 from the Queen's Road Pharmacy. The case was adjourned.

Company Warning. It is notified that, at the expiration of three months, the Oriental Petroleum Company, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

Forest Officer. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Cheong Chin to be a "Forest Officer" for the control and superintendence of the forests of the Colony, in succession to Lu Kau, dismissed, with effect from the 1st June, 1917.

Discharged. The hearing was continued at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Dyer Ball, of the case in which a woman was charged yesterday with dumping the dead body of a child. His Worship said he had considered the case, and the defendant would be discharged.

The Privet Annoyance. It is notified in the Gazette that, complaints having been received regarding the effects of the flowering privet, the Government is prepared to prune down all privet plants on Crown land adjoining private residences. All requisitions for pruning should be addressed to the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Dodwell's Appointment. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Mr. Stanley Hudson Dodwell to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Percy Hobson Holyoak or until further notice.

Revenge. When a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing the sum of \$1.70 from the person of another man, he said that he was hawker of food and some days ago he sold to the complainant some food which was bad. This charge was brought as revenge. His Worship believed the story, and discharged the man.

Small Fire. In the early hours of this morning, fire broke out at No. 2, Blacksmith Lane, Causeway Bay. The premises are occupied by the servants of Mr. Tao Pe-shin, the comprador at the China Sugar Refinery. It is presumed that the outbreak was due to a kerosene oil lamp falling over and igniting some bed matting. The Fire Brigade quickly arrived and put the fire out about an hour after it started.

Education in the F. M. S. The expenditure on education in the F. M. S. during 1916 was \$499,730, exclusive of expenditure on buildings. There were open during the year 480 schools, of which 355 were for boys, 67 for girls, and 58 mixed. The average attendance 23,455, the percentage of attendance being 83.5. Of the boys' schools, the average enrolment was 22,845 and attendance 19,255; of the girls' schools, enrolment 3,307 and attendance 2,376.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending June 2, 1892.)

The Dollar. June 2.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/10 1/2. Queen's Birthday Honours. May 28.—Prince George of Wales has been created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney. Consul-General Alabaster of Canton has been appointed K.C.M.G.

The Kaiser Again. June 1.—The Czar and Czarowitz proceeded to Kiel on Thursday next on a visit to the Emperor of Germany. (News must either be scarce in Europe just at present, or friend Reuter was gone on a holiday and left his Far Eastern business under the control of a jackass. The information that the Czar was to visit the personal chum of the Almighty has already been about half-a-dozen times announced in this and other journals published here, so that the above telegram is very stale news indeed. As a pure matter of economy, we think the time has arrived when these so-called "Reuter's Political Telegrams" should not be subsidised from the public purse. They are almost invariably of no value whatever and their cost is grossly excessive. Moreover, the present arrangement is a decided bar to newspaper enterprise. This journal would long since have daily supplied its readers with all important telegrams from London had the same facilities as in press rates been available as in Australia, but the Telegraph Companies' contract with Reuter has always proved an insurmountable obstacle. Reuter has for years been supported in this colony by an annual vote of \$20,000 from the Government in addition to the subscriptions from the Chamber of Commerce and the public, and the articles supplied has not been worth the money paid. It is high time private enterprise had a chance. —E.L. "Hongkong Telegraph.")

June 1.—"We are glad to learn that an old Hongkong resident, Mr. E. W. Davis, for many years a partner in the well-known firm of Limited and Davis, has generously come forward with an offer to undertake the whole expense of the erection of a new hospital, to be supplementary to the Alice Memorial Hospital. A meeting of the Finance Committee of the H. Hospital has been convened for to-morrow afternoon, when Mr. Davis' handsome offer will be duly considered and doubtless accepted. The Alice Hospital is doing such excellent work, that every effort towards extending its scope of operations deserves the heartiest encouragement."

A NEW SCHEME. 150,000,000 Eggs a Year. Important developments may shortly be expected, we read, in the egg and poultry industry in East Anglia, arrangements having already been made for the amalgamation of two well-known undertakings—the Framlingham Agricultural Co-operative Society and the poultry section of the Eastern Counties' Farming Association, etc. All profits will be distributed in accordance with strictly co-operative principles, and the qualification for membership is fixed at a merely nominal figure in order that the humblest cottager with a few fowls may be induced to assist in supplying the market, as well as the largest farmer. It is confidently expected that it will now be possible to collect and send to market 150,000,000 eggs, or nearly 10,000 tons per annum to the benefit of the nation. The Great Eastern Railway Co. have agreed to help the enterprise by granting special facilities for cheap and rapid transit of produce to London and other large centres.

HONGKONG TRADE.

A Fortnight's Features.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, under date of June 1, contains the following:— Cotton goods and fancy cotton pieces.—During the period under review considerable sales of staples have been effected, chiefly spot cargo. Prices on this side have advanced but are still, in most cases, below replacing values. A moderate business has come to book in Fancies.—Spot and "to arrive"—at rates more or less commensurate with home prices. Cotton Yarn.—Dollar rates about the same, but exchange has improved. Bombay is firmer. Market here rather quiet. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$127/158. No. 12s at \$137/155. No. 18s at \$155/172. No. 20s at \$157/193. Arrivals 5,300 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 5,000 bales. Bargains 14,000 bales.

Woolens.—A fair business has recently been done in serges, vicunas and similar goods at prices which show staggering advance on last rates paid.

Raw Cotton.—Still no market. Canton silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co. report under date of May 19 as follows:—300k: Old stock practically exhausted. Market:—Silk. With the opening of the Season 1917-1918 we are able to record a fairly steady business for France settlements amounting to 1,000 bales. For America but little business is reported. A fair quantity of 1st crop silk has been delivered, the quality appearing satisfactory as regards size and cleanliness of thread, but the latter deliveries, owing to a considerable amount of rain, somewhat indifferent as regards colour. The 2nd crop is reported to be less than was expected owing to heavy rain prevailing. American buyers are out of the market owing, it is said, to a proposed extra duty of 20 per cent. being levied for war and also a further rise of 50 per cent in freight rate. Exchange has varied very little and prices have remained steady.

Flour Market report.—Stock: About 200,000 sacks. Market: Strong but quiet. Quotations:—American Patent, \$4.65 per sack; American Cut off, \$3.70 per sack; American Straight, \$3.30 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, \$3.25 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$3.20 per sack; Japanese Straight, \$3.20 per sack; Chinese Straight, \$3.25 per sack.

Metals.—An extremely quiet fortnight has to be reported, very little business of any kind being reported.

Sugar.—Market has been active in response to sharp decline in Java whites.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Order issued by Mr. E. Ralphe state:—

Y.M.C.A. Division. Tuesday, June 5.—8 p.m. Inspection by Divisional Surgeon. Uniform:—Helmets, haversacks (fitted), water bottles (fitted), shorts, puttees.

Thursday, June 7.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill; 9 p.m. Gymnasium.

Sallypagan Division. Wednesday, June 6.—7 p.m. Gymnasium; Bandage Practice. Friday, June 8.—7 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Queen's College Division. Tuesday, June 5.—4.15 p.m. First Aid Instruction; Corporal Kong in charge. Wednesday, June 6.—7 p.m. Gymnasium.

Thursday, June 7.—4.15 p.m. Squad Drill, recruits only. Friday, June 8.—4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Victoria Division. Friday, June 8.—5.15 p.m. Bandage Practice.

Dental Register.

The Gazette contains a corrected copy of the Dental Register, which comprises the names of eight dental surgeons and fifteen exempted persons.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Recent references in the newspapers to Cookery superstitions show that the present-day belief in charm-cures is not confined to rural districts. I came across two examples lately in a Lancashire town (writes "A. G. G."). In one case roasted and pulverised mice, sent secretly from Wales, were given in jam to two children, who, innocent of the ingredients, found their new medicine quite palatable. In another tobacco ash was spread upon ringworm as a cure. This application might have been doubtfully credited with some real virtue but that the ashes seem to be only the residuum of an old charm in which the ringworm (whose Gaelic name means "Fire of God") was touched with a pinch of coal ashes held between finger and thumb, the ashes then being thrown into the fire with an incantation commencing the ringworm to die away like fire among the "ashes" (ashes). A third strange cure—this time for a headache—has been sent to me from Bedfordshire as still in use. Take a quantity of black slug, wrap them in a hessian apron or bag, and dip them in boiling water. ("They will scum, but you mustn't mind that!") Squeeze out the juice and drink it. The decoction is called a "dred-drink," which seems a very suitable name. This was certified by the actual user as a very efficacious remedy, but some would prefer the headache. The supposed quashing of the unhappy slug was probably the piping sound of escaping air as the boiling water penetrated the bag of molluscs, as slugs have no swim-blows, so far as one knows.

We read that a certain German, Councillor Mallieu, who is described as General Secretary of the Felt Hatters' and Trimmers' Union, has been expressing his views on the question of German trade after the war. This is what the Councillor said, *inter alia*:—"Every penny we may spend on German manufactures will be a penny spent to employ a German and to keep an Englishman out of work; and every penny so spent will help the German to pay his war debt, and leave our own hanging about our necks, and will help him to prepare a future effort for the slaughter of our descendants. The superb duty of loving our enemies should not permit us to forget to safeguard our own well-being." Well, as the Tenth is most effectively dealt with after his own manner, it is clearly "up to" Englishmen to keep the worthy Councillor's views in mind and do likewise.

Since his arrival here a month ago, says the correspondent of a Home contemporary to hand, General Smuts has, I understand, been overwhelmed with invitations to all sorts of public and private gatherings, but as he takes a very serious view of his visit to London and its object he is finding no time for ordinary social engagements. In fact his return to South Africa, where it is believed his presence will stimulate recruiting, will probably be much earlier than is generally expected. So far, war questions have absorbed all his attention, and the knowledge of the situation and probable developments which he has obtained at first-hand will doubtless be of the utmost advantage when he gets in touch again with the Union Government.

But if a census carried out recently by the librarian of the Congress Library can be relied on, "The Star-Spangled Banner" is only popular in the New England States. The most popular national song, as obtained by "Yankee Doodle," "Hail, Columbia," "My Country, 'tis of Thee," and "The Star-Spangled Banner" ran each not other close for third place.

Dinner-table Problem.—Mrs. X, having bought onions at the prevailing price of sixpence per pound, is enabled to lend a helping hand to Mrs. Y, who has failed to buy any. Some days later Mrs. Y, taking advantage of the fact that she has lent a helping hand to Mrs. X, purchases onions at the same quality at twopenny per pound and sends, with a pound of these, Mrs. X. Does Mrs. Y owe anything to Mrs. X for her help?

CHARACTER OF GOLFERS.

Revealed on the Links.

A really observant necromancer might make a fortune on the golf links, says the New York Evening Post. At the present time there are many old gentlemen who will feel the bumps on your head and give you a good character for a small amount, and it seems that the time should now be ripe for the appearance of the golfologist. A careful study of a man's peculiarities on the links would surely provide a better indication of his character than the science of palmistry or phrenology. The possibilities of character-reading from golf are unlimited.

Man's attitude towards life is generally much the same as his attitude towards golf. The contentions, argumentative individual who is always invoking the aid of his lawyer in business is the man who insists on the strict reading of the letter of the law in golf. It is he who supplies the rules committee with some of the worst conundrums. And the player who stilly wishes to waive every penalty that either he or his opponent may incur is possibly a person whose standard of morals in the ordinary way is somewhat lax. For instance, it is easy to imagine that the people who willfully violate the rules would remain silent if the income-tax collector under-estimated the amount of their income. In no other game does the human factor play such an important part. It is not necessary to see any of the leading exponents of the game play more than a couple of holes to know them for men of indomitable perseverance. There is generally something about the firm jaw of most of them and the masterful way in which they take their stance on the teeing ground which tells the story of men who succeed in anything they set their hands to.

So it is also with most players, and their demeanour on the golf course may be taken as a fair indication of their characteristics in their homes and in their businesses. There is one well-known golfer who has confessed that when he obtains a lead of a hole he puts it away in a bank, as it were, and forgets all about it. He tells himself that he still has to fight for the lead, and if another hole should come his way, the, too, is paid into his mental bank. By this means he saves himself from becoming unduly elated when he gets a good lead. To all intents and purposes, he is always just struggling to keep his head above water. Then, if the gods have been good to him, he has a reserve fund on which to draw in times of stress. It may be mentioned that this player wins many more matches than he loses, and in business he follows very much the same practice as he does in golf.

Most other games, especially those that are played in early youth, have some influence on the moulding of one's character; but golf is different. In this, the general character of the player seems to have an important effect on his golf. The spendthrift throws away his chances in pure wantonness, and the safe business man hoards his advantages as he does his bank balance. The cheery-hill-fellow-well-met kind of man trips around the course as though he enjoyed every moment of his life, and the lugubrious soul trails after him, the picture of despair.

The one is a fighter who can battle stubbornly against early disasters, but the other is a beaten man as soon as things begin to go wrong. It is quite possible, of course, that the golfologist would turn out as a hopeless charlatan. But golf should be an indicator of character and a fascinating speculation. If a man insists on you holding a foot putt for him, and you miss it, it is so comforting to reflect that in private life he must be niggardly and chince-parring. In playing the family of such a man you can forget your own misfortune.

The importance of the general equipment of a golfer in all its details is often overlooked, and it is therefore proposed to mention a few things to be remembered. The greatest problems of the best grip for the hands

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

The Seventh Subscription List.

H. E. Sir Francis Henry	Mar. K.C.M.G.	...	\$ 100
W. Kays	...	...	500
Eric, Vida and Doris	...	...	100
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp	K.C.	...	25
Kowloon Docks	per Mr. W. J. Crawford	...	...
R. M. Dyer	...	...	\$50
Nemo	...	...	30
D. Gow	...	...	20
T. Neave	...	...	20
W. Davidson	...	...	20
D. S. Cooper	...	...	20
J. Logan, M. Hall	...	...	...
P. E. F. Stone, E. L. Howie, J. Martin, C. H. Whiteley, D. Neilson, C. R. Crispin, J. E. Watson,	...	...	90
J. G. Garaway, A. H. Kinross, J. Parker, J. Puncobon, D. Reith, W. J. Rattey, J. G. Ozorio, W. Talip, J. W. Allan, J. McIntosh, G. Henderson, R. B. B. Mitchell, C. L. Howell, J. C. O. Weir, W. W. Johnston, F. O. Coleman, W. F. Ford, jun., W. F. Ford, R. J. Dixon, W. Taylor, A. Bolton, W. O. Lambert, J. M. Smyth, D. Stael, W. Brown, W. Robson, K. R. Macaskill, W. Nicholls, S. Gray, J. G. Dick, H. H. Scott, F. M. Remedios, W. A. Morgan, \$5.00 each	...	...	165
A. W. Blair, W. Hedley,	...	...	6
\$3.00 each	...	...	...
W. Peters, A. Graham, A. Toke, J. Spadbery, H. Evans, \$2.00 each	...	...	10
			\$ 431.00
			1,156.00
Amount previously acknowledged	...	...	6,049.39
			\$7,205.39

and feet. So far as the former is concerned, to many this is no trouble at all, for they just rub some pitch or wax on their grips and have no further difficulty, but there are others who cannot use either of these because it makes the hands sore, thus taking away much of the pleasure of the game.

Something in the way of an alternative to be recommended is rough rubber. One would imagine that this material would wear the hands out sooner than anything else, but this is not the case. There seems to be a prejudice against wearing gloves for golf, but they are really quite easy to play in, although it takes a few weeks to get thoroughly accustomed to them. Gloves have the advantage of keeping the hands warm, as well as preventing them from becoming sore, cracked, or blistered.

A firm grip for the feet is just as important as a good grip for the hands. It has been said that the ordinary nails which are put in golf shoes are not much good. Gymnasium shoes are suggested for dry weather, but are practically useless if the ground becomes at all wet. It is a great mistake to play in gymnasium shoes or those with no heels and then suddenly to change to thick-soled boots, for when these have studs or nails fitted the player stands quite an inch higher. A difference like this is apt to alter the game of any one considerably, and one golfer who tried it sliced all his drives until he got accustomed to his higher position.

A player should always see that he is thoroughly comfortable and should avoid carrying bulky things in his pockets, such as balls, which often get in the way when approaching and putting. These articles should be placed in charge of the caddy during the round or failing a caddy, they should be put into the pocket of the bag. No golfing equipment is complete without a rag or duster to dry the grips in the event of rain, or to wipe the hands if they should perspire in hot weather.

ENEMY SUBMARINES.

The "Masts and Sails Race" Resumed.

That German submarines are up to all ports of deception is again shown in an article which we take from a New York Evening Post. The article referred to states:—

A German submarine, disguised as a sailing ship carrying three masts, was sighted by the British steamship Southerndown on April 4, when about 300 miles west of Lisbon, and for two hours the British freighter was chased, escaping capture or destruction through her superior speed. The submarine, the officers said, was recognized as an enemy craft when she approached within about one mile. What appeared to be a false superstructure of canvas surmounted by the masts was on her deck, and it was while a portion of this canvas was being cleared away to enable a deck gun to get into action that her true identity was disclosed, the glistening hull of the rounded deck being plainly seen through glasses. Full speed was crowded on the engines of the freighter, and for more than an hour the race was about even, then the steamer slowly drew away. For some reason unknown to the officers of the ship, the submarine did not fire on her.

Yesterday, when near the American coast, the officers added, the United States cruiser Birmingham came up, and on signal the Southerndown was stopped. An officer and armed guard came on board from the American warship and established the identity of the Southerndown before she was allowed to proceed.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY notified that on and from TUESDAY June 5th several important alterations will be made in the Time Table.

New Timing of Express Trains.
DOWN a.m. p.m. p.m.
Leave Canton 7.25 12.25 4.10
UP

Leave K'loon 8.05 12.10 3.30
x Saturdays and Sundays only.
Important alterations have also been made in the local train service.

For further particulars see time tables, which may be had on application at all stations and at the Head Offices, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,
WEN TEE CHANG,
Managing Director,
Chinese Section,
Canton-Kowloon Railway.
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon-Canton Railway.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1917.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

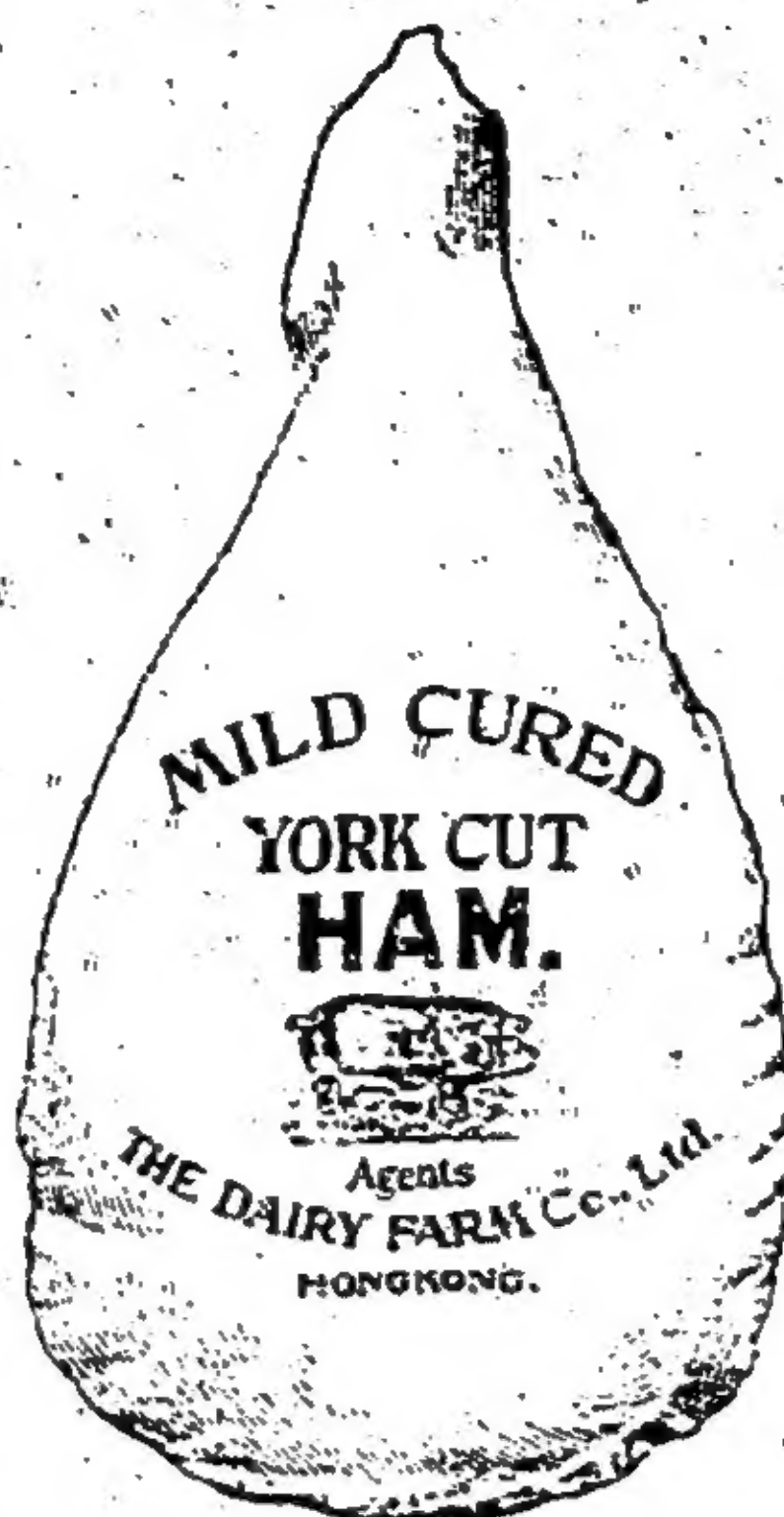
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 4th June, 1917.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1917.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 4th June, 1917.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY
THE
BEST
IN
THE
COLONY.

WHEN YOU REVIEW THE SITUATION



on the market for beer, of course you will settle on PRIMO because it has been tried, proved and endorsed by all lovers of wholesome beer. An ideal beverage for summer months.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants and Hotels in the Colony.

H. RUTTONJEE
& SON.

16, Queen's Road Central.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

ALL that the right title interest of one NG CHEUNG NIM of and to Two-sevenths Shares or interest in the TUNG HING COMPANY

to be sold by Order of the Court by
PUBLIC AUCTION

in One Lot
on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June, 1917,

at NOON,
by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert,
Auctioneer

at his Sale Rooms, at No. 4 Duddell Street,
Subject to the conditions of Sale.

The following are the particulars—

All that the interest of the said Ng Cheung Nim is believed to be two shares of \$800 each out of 17 shares of \$800 each of and in the Tung Hing Company of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong together with all unpaid dividends (if any) in respect of the said shares standing in the name of the said Ng Cheung Nim, but subject to the Articles of partnership of the said Tung Hing Company and also to the Lien (if any) of the said Company. For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to:—

MR. J. H. GARDINER,
Vendor's Solicitor,
29, Queen's Road Central.

or
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
No. 4, Duddell Street

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—FOUR ROOMED FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon, Apply A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Alexandra Building or Kowloon Dispensary

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
85 Treadle Sewing Machines.
75 Boxes Tea.
7 Cases Cream Oat Meal.
8 do Cream Farina.
5 do Old Homestead.
9 do Yellow Meal.
9 do Cream Hominy.
1 Case P. R. Superlative.
5 Bundles Senna Leaves.
2 do Partridge Cakes.
1 "Benz" Gas Lighting Set and Lamp.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

ARROW
Oating
SHIRTS

WITH collars
that may
be worn open

as shown in the sketch or closed.
AN IDEAL SHIRT FOR TENNIS, GOLF ETC.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.
18 DES VCEUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 22.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S

GOLF HOSE

FOR
SUMMER WEAR.

WITH OR WITHOUT FANCY TOPS.

ALSO

SHIRTS, BELTS, SHOES,

SOFT COLLARS,

SUN HELMETS.

COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLAS
AND RECORDS

(SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.)

CLASSICAL,
OPERATIC,
SONG and DANCE.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.,
LIMITED.

16, DES VCE X ROAD.

TEL. 1922.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.

EDINBURGH

SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE & CO. LTD.

**PATRIOTIC AMERICAN
AVIATORS.**

TEL 1967

The entry of the United States into the war is having very remarkable political reactions, and not in America alone. There perhaps it is not astonishing that the accomplished fact of war has united all parties—including even Mr. Bryan. That is merely what happened in this and all belligerent countries when they first entered the great struggle. But Mr. Jowett's speech at the I.L.P. meeting yesterday shows that the effect of Mr. Wilson's appeal has been by no means confined to the New World. Mr. Jowett made it quite clear that he was "in general sympathy with the international policy of the United States as conducted by President Wilson," and there is no reason to attach any importance to the silly attack upon him by a single delegate later. What President Wilson's speech has done, that is to say, is to unite democratic opinion in all the countries of the Entente once more in a common aim. The message which we publish to-day from Petrograd shows how completely his aims are shared by the great mass of the Russian people. A time may not be far distant when an echo not less distinct may be heard from Germany. The German people have, in fact, quite as great a stake in the realisation of the triumph of democracy as any other. So long as they continue to bow down to the bloodstained idol of militarism there can be no place for them in a world which has outgrown this with other barbaric superstitions. If they want peace—and who can seriously doubt it?—there is but one way to it. Let them shake themselves free from the abominations in which their rulers have entangled them; and no one will deny them the liberties which free countries claim for themselves.

WAR-TIME.

Things We may not Talk About.

GERMANY AND POLAND.

A telegram from Amsterdam dated April 18, which appears in the *New York Evening Post* to hand, sheds some light on recent statements as to the German attitude toward everything to their liking in Poland. The telegram says: "The *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* complains that the Poles seem to be confusing the word 'autonomy' with the word 'independence' and are wrongfully claiming that independence was promised to them last November. The paper points out that Germany only held out the prospect of an autonomous kingdom in the closest union with the Central Powers. It says: 'This union can consist in an alliance guaranteed by the Poles themselves. It must possess military and political guarantees in Polish government, promises to the autonomous kingdom may have been made, but they were not binding.'"

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

1-SELLERS, 2-PAID-UP, 3-BUYERS, 4-NOMINAL.

10-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	1916/7. Last Dividend and Date
	Banks.							
705	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845 Sept.	785 May	820 680	Int. Div. of £23/- at ex 2/11 - \$20.54 Fin. & Bonus, £2.13/- at ex 2/4 - \$2.12 making \$22.66 for 1916. Paid 26/2/17.
350	Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$250	59	427 1/2 Sept.	340 Jan.	426 350	Final of 47 making \$25.50 for 1915, and interim of \$18.50 for 1916.
150	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	25	180 April	145 Jan.	180 150	Final Div. of 15% making 27 1/2 for year ending 30/6/16.
370	Union Ins. Stry of C'ton, Ltd.	12,400	\$250	100	972 Aug.	760 Jan.	1005 1855	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30.00 for 1915. Int. of \$30 for 1916 Paid, 26/4/17.
ex 73 217	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280 Dec.	200 Jan.	300 217	Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
	Fire Insurance.							
146	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163 Aug.	127 1/2 April	168 146	\$7 & 23 bonus 1916. Paid 26/4/17.
327 1/2	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	60	420 Sept.	385 Jan.	420 325	\$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17.
	Shipping.							
182	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2 Dec.	28 1/2 Mar.	137 80	Int. Div. of \$5.00. Paid 4/4/17.
17.50	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	23 1/2 May	19 Dec.	24 17 1/2	\$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 15/12/17.
107	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)	60,000	\$3	all	172 Dec.	62 1/2 Jan.	190 171	Final of 3/- on Prof. and 40/- on Def. Shares at Ex 2/4/17 Paid 10/5/17, making 6% on Prof. & 30% for Defrd. a/c 1916.
140	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	94 1/2 June	75 1/2 Jan.	112 1/2 86 1/2	Interim of 2/- for 1916 (Coupon 27).
28 1/2	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	39 1/2 Oct.	23 July	41 28	\$1.50 Div. and 30 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 30/5/17.
	Refineries.							
103	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2 Sept.	80 Jan.	146 100	\$12 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.
50	Malayan S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.30	all			41 29 1/2	\$5 for 1916. Paid 15/12/17.
	Mining.							
32.6	Faillan Mining Admin'tion	100,000	£1	all	35 1/2 April	30 1/2 Dec.	36 1/2 26 1/2	Interim Div. of 1/- year end. 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17. (Coupon 9).
26.5	Reub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	all	4.40 Mar.	2.40 Jan.	3.35 1.70	1/- interim making 4/- for a/c 1916 paid 21/12/16.
27.6	Trench Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25 1/2 Dec.	32 1/2 Mar.	42 1/2 27 1/2	Final of 4/- making 5/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916.
33 1/2	Ural Caspian	796,666	£1	all	43 1/2 April	25 1/2 Jan.	38 1/2 29 1/2	Div. of \$4 & Bonus \$2 for 1916. Paid 22/2/17.
176	Docks, Harbours, Godowns, & H'kong & E.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	82 Oct.	65 April	90 71	Final Div. \$2 1/2. Bonus \$2.50 making \$5 for year 31/12/16. Paid 27/3/17.
122	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90 Oct.	56 Mar.	135 78 1/2	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.4.16. Tls. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
193 1/2	H'kong Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	£100	all	63 1/2 Sept.	49 July	92 1/2 59	\$3 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
173 1/2	H'kong & H'wai W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	£100	all	100 Dec.	80 April	93 73	\$3 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
	Land, Hotels and Buildings.							
100	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124 Feb.	108 Dec.	118 100	\$3 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
95	H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	114 Jan.	103 1/2 Dec.	105 1/2 91	Final Div. of \$3 1/2 making 7/- for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 27/3/17.
66.30	H'kong Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/2 Jan.	6 July	7.10 6.25	50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
35	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	30	44 Jan.	40 Sept.	38 33	\$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
80	Shanghai Land	7,000	£50	all	17 Mar.	107 Dec.	107 80	Final Div. of 6% making 12% for 1916. Paid 15/3/17.
175	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$50	all	68 1/2 Mar.	77 Dec.	90 69	Final Div. of \$1.25 making \$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/3/17.
99	H'kong Central Estates	14,000	\$100	all	103 Dec.	99 Jan.	103 93	\$7.00 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 29/3/17.
150	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	2,000	£50	all	160 July	137 Jan.	167 130	Tls. 9.00 for year ending 30.11.16.
144	Kung Yik	7,000	£10	all	16 1/2 July	13 Feb.	16 1/2 11 1/2	Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30.11.15.
70	Laou Kung Mow	7,000	£100	all	16 1/2 July	13 Jan.	81 63	Tls. 12 for 1913. Paid 13.2.14.
121	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	£50	all	100 May	77 Jan.	125 81	Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16 paid 29/9/16.
5.70	Yangtze Cotton	175,000	£5	all	6 1/2 Oct.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2 4 1/2	7% s/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915.
	Miscellaneous.							
87	China Portico Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	112 Apr.	93 May	10.35 7.00	60 cents for 1916.
45.50	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	3.65 Mar.	4.95 Oct.	4.90 4.30	6% for year ending 28.2.06.
8	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	7 1/2 Jan.	10.15 Oct.	10.10 8	70 cts. for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.
23	Airy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	£1	all	35 Jan.	29 Dec.	41 23	\$3 for year ending 31/12/16 paid 31/10/16.
77.70	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	£7.50	all	11.20 Oct.	5.20 Jan.	12.10 7.60	\$3 for 1916. Paid 27/3/17.
49	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$70	all	45 Oct.	36 1/2 Feb.	55 43	\$3 for year 28/2/17. Paid 9/5/17.
151	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$25	all	190 Dec.	183 Oct.	190 151	Fin. Div. \$9 making \$11 for year 1916. 29/3/17.
28	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34 1/2 Dec.	25 Jan.	41 28	Final Div. \$1. Bonus \$1. making \$2 for 1916. Paid 10/3/17.
6.50	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/-	all	6 Oct.	5 Apr.	7.50 5 1/2	Int. Div. 7 1/2 at 2/11 - 16.7 Fin. 23 1/2 43 - 48 making 64.7 cts. for 1916. Paid 25/4/17.
1.17	Langkats	250,000	£10	all	43 1/2 May	35 Mar.	40 1/2 16 1/2	Tls. 1, for 1916. Paid, 28/4/17.
49.10	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Mar.	9.30 June	10.25 9.10	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 26/5/17.
49.10	Do (New)	10,000	\$10	all	1.00 Mar.	80 cts. Aug.	1.00 60 cts.	\$1.25 per share for year ending 31.12.16. Paid 3/2/17.
34.40	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4.25 Jan.	3 June	3.80 2.40	70 cts. for 1916 Paid 29/5/17.
13	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	18 Jan.	16 Dec.	17 13	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14.
16	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7.10 Mar.	6.50 Oct.	7.70 6	\$2 for 1916.
6.50	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	6.90 Aug.	6 Dec.	7 1/2 5 1/2	NIL.
29	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28		28 28	
10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all			10 9 1/2	

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address. Broker.

CORRECTED TO 10.00, JUNE 1, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS" THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report dated Friday, 1st of June, 1917, state:—Our last report was dated the 25th of May, since when the May Settlement has been satisfactorily negotiated, and the market is staidier. There has been a dearth of business all the week, rates in some cases having declined, but at the close a slightly better demand has set in. The Shanghai market is practically unchanged. Ewes have been sold at Tls. 160, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 121 and Kungyik at Tls. 81, but are on offer at that now. Langkats have buyers at Tls. 17. Plantations have come through at \$9 1/2 market call. We have no change to report in quotations from Singapore. A few small sales at \$706 have to be recorded. MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.—This section has again been without business, and quotations are the same as last week, viz: Canton at \$145 and Hongkong at \$327 1/2. SHIPPING.—Douglases have slightly improved to a buying quotation of \$82 after sales at \$81 1/2 and \$82. Deferred Indos have all the week at \$107. A few shares were done for the Settlement at \$100, but at the close the market is firmer with buyers at \$107 for cash, and \$110 1/2 for August. Shell Transports are nominal at \$100. "Star" Ferries have buyers at \$28, ex the dividend paid on the 26th of May. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have again been placed at \$17.50.

REFINERIES.—Owing principally to Settlement influences China Sugars dropped to \$104. Malabares were done at \$30, and close nominal at this rate.

OILS & MINING.—We have no business to report under this heading. Kallans are wanted at \$2 1/2 x d. Langkats have buyers at Tls. 17, whilst Ranks and Trochies are nominal at \$2.65 and 27/6 respectively.

DOCKS & WHARVES.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks were placed during the week at \$120 and \$120 1/2, but close with buyers offering \$122. Kowloon Wharves have dropped three points to a selling quotation of \$77 after a 1 1/2 at \$78. Shan-hu Docks are nominal at Tls. 93 1/2.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Hotels are all wanted at \$100, and Humphreys' Estate have buyers at \$8.30, as also have West Point at \$75. Central Estates at \$99. Hongkong Lands at \$95 (after a 1 1/2 at this) and Kowloon Lands at \$33 are all nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cement was done for the Settlement at \$7.60 and \$7.70, and now have buyers at the latter rate. China Borneo have been sold at the reduced rate of \$7 ex the dividend of 60 Cents, and more shares are wanted at this.

Low Level Tramways after sales at \$6 1/2 are wanted at \$6.40. Electric have been sold at \$49 and still have buyers at this. Dairy Farms at \$23 and Union Waterboats at \$13, ex the return of capital \$3 paid on the 29th ultimo, are both nominal. Watsons are in demand at \$8 ex the dividend of 70 Cents. China Lights are nominal at \$4.50 as also are China Providents at \$8.00 and Peak Tramways (Old) at \$9.10 ex the dividend of 70 Cents paid on the 29th ultimo. Powells have sellers at \$3 1/2. Ewes are wanted at \$27 with no sellers under \$28.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT DAYS.—28th June (Thursday), 27th July (Friday), 29th August (Wednesday) and 27th September (Thursday).

EXCHANGE.—The Bank's 3 1/2% buying rate on Shanghai is 87 1/2. T. T. on London is 2 1/4 and on Singapore is 102.

NOTICES.

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS
This is a new and powerful medicine for the treatment of all cases of indigestion, constipation, and other ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a pure and safe medicine, and is recommended by all the leading medical authorities. It is sold in bottles of 10 and 20 pills each, and is available at all chemists and druggists.

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EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Friday, 25th May, 1917.

SELLING.	4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
T/T Demand	2/4 1/2	3/3 1/2
30 d/s	2/4 1/2	3/4 1/2
60 d/s	2/5	
4 m/s	2/5 1/2	
T/T Shanghai	Nom.	
T/T Singapore	102	
T/T Japan	111 1/2	
T/T India	Nom.	
Demand, India	Nom.	
T/T San Francisco	57	
co & New York	138	
T/T Java	138	
T/T Manila	Nom.	
T/T Peking	325 1/2	
Demand, Pavia	326	

BUYING.		SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
4 m/s. L/C	2/5 9/16	DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
4 m/s. D/P	2/5 11/16	Chinese 20 cts. pieces	7 1/16 dms.
6 m/s. L/C	2/5 13/16	Chinese 10 cts. pieces	6 7/16 dms.
30 d/a. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 13 1/16	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	par.
30 d/a. San Francisco & New York	53 1/4	Hongkong 10 cts.	

There's a Difference
BETWEEN
"GOLD BAND"
AND OTHER
CIGARETTES.



Where nothing could please before
"GOLD BAND" brings pleasure
and satisfaction in a measure
difficult to describe.

*Westminster
Tobacco Co. Ltd.
London*

KAISER'S PROMISE.

The Response to the Demand for Electoral Reform.

In view of the German Emperor's declaration at Aachen, published to day in our telegraphic news, the Kaiser's more balanced response in reply to the demand for Prussian Electoral Reform is of special interest. At the time it was made it will be remembered that it was briefly referred to by us in our Reuter's Agency Service.

In the article referred to we learn that the Kaiser's "Estate Message" to Bethmann-Hollweg is treated by the Berlin Press, as of the highest importance, and the only paper which expresses dissatisfaction is the *Kreuz Zeitung*, which finds little consolation in the fact that the execution of the reform proposal is postponed until after the war as it believes that the Chancellor will not halt now on the path of the complete democratisation of Prussia and Germany.

The *Lebener Zeitung* believes the message will have a useful effect abroad, and adds: "None can interfere in our affairs so long as we have a strong, self-conscious monarch, who finds the right way at the right time."

The *Vossische Zeitung* says the message must be regarded as a set of State by the Crown which also binds the Kaiser's successors. Forwards leads its article "Prussia's Resurrection" and believes the Kaiser's proclamation cannot sink back into nothing, considering its solemn seriousness, the time at which it was made, and the inner spirit which it breathes.

Herr Theodore Wolff, in the "Berliner Tageblatt," displays no excessive enthusiasm at the Kaiser's message, which, he points out, does not announce whether the promised reform will mean equal suffrage or plural voting. He adds: "The reform of the Prussian suffrage is only one of the tasks to be solved. An urgent necessity is to reshape the forms under which the German Empire is governed. It is a mistake to believe that we can permanently do without a Parliamentary regime which makes the Government dependent on the confidence both of Crown and people."

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM MALCOLM WATSON, having retired from our business, his interest and responsibility ceased as from 31st December, 1916. Mr. JOHN DUFFON HUTCHISON and Mr. THOMAS ERNEST PEARCE will continue to carry on the business in Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUTCHISON & CO.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER & GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 7th June, 1917,
commencing at 11 a.m.
On the premises of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.
100 Tons (or more) Pig Iron.
On view from Tuesday, the 5th inst.

Samples can now be seen at the undersigned's Office.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 7th June, 1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.
On view from Wednesday, 6th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street.
Tel. Hong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jensen & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 5th day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street,

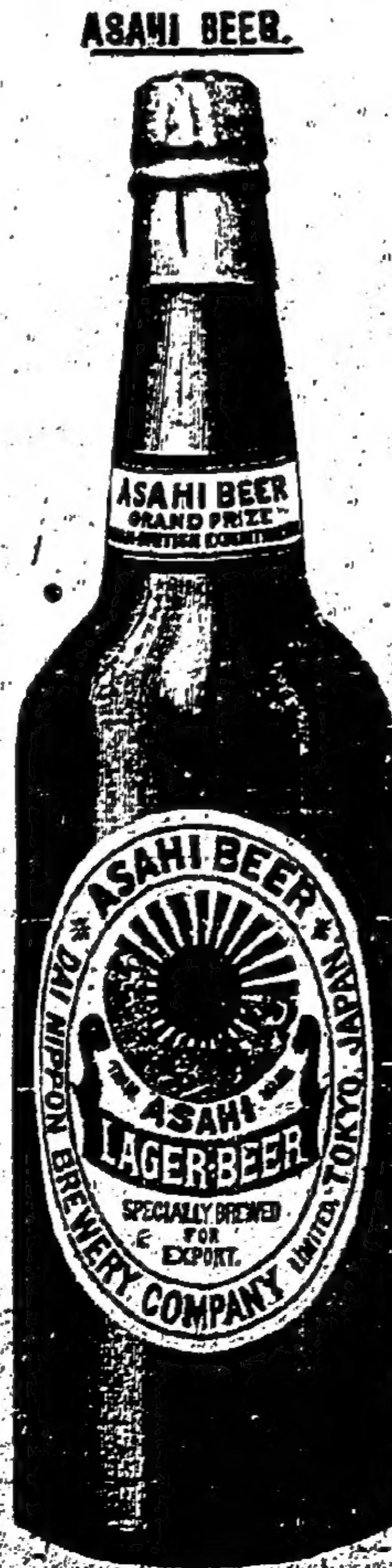
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.
The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896. The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Griit, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the under-mentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—
Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the column of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Telegraphic advice has been received from London that the mails despatched from Hongkong via Siberia to London on March 13th 1917 and to London Forward on March 13th and 15th 1917 are presumed lost.

Monday, June 4, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shamshui, Shatin and Shuenghui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macau.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sammui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macau.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 12 p.m.; 5 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.

Kamshui.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.

Kamshui.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.

Kamshui.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.

Kamshui.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 1st at 11.40—The Japanese returns are looking, and those from the Philippines are incomplete. Pressure has increased considerably over Shanghai and slightly over S. Manchuria and the Philippines; slight decreases are general elsewhere. The northern depression has moved eastwards to N. Japan; other low pressure areas are situated over Indo-China and the Yangtze Valley.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inch. Total since January 1st, 18.43 inches, against an average of 23.23 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Hongkong to Gap Road.		29.55	47°	76	W	0.0
Formosa Channel.		29.55	60	76	W	0.0
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.		29.55	60	76	W	0.0
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.		29.55	60	76	W	0.0

China Coast Meteorological Register.
June 1, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Vietnam	5a	29.55	47°	76	W	0.0
Namur	5a					
Hakodate	"					
Tokio	"					
Kobe	"					
Nagasaki	"					
Yokohama	"					
Osaka	"					
Kyushu	"					
Naha	"					
Ishigima	"					
Bonin Is.	"					
W. Palau	6a	29.55	60	76	nne	2
Hankow	"					
Ichang	"					
Kiating	"					
Changsha	"					
Shanghai	"	29.70	70	98	ase	1
Gruttsief	"	29.69	69	95	s	2
Sharp P.	"	29.78	76	93	w	1
Amoy	9a	29.75	77	86	"	0
Swatow	5a					
Taihoan	5a	29.79	73	94	"	0
"	"	29.79	75	"	"	0
Taihoan	"	29.79	75	98	4	0
Koshun	"	29.79	77	"	"	0
P. Form	"	29.78	79	"	"	2
Canton	6a	29.74	78	95	sew	4
H. Hong	"	29.74	81	85	sew	2
Gay Rock	"	29.76	"	"	sew	4
Macao	"	29.69	81	89	sew	4
Waiwau	9a					
Pattai	"					
Holbow	"					
Philasin	7a	29.68	79	95	ase	6
Tourai	"	29.74	77	"	sew	2
C. St. J.	"	29.75	75	"	sew	2
Ap. J.	o					
Dagupan	"	29.81	77	92	"	0
Leapri.	"	29.81	75	96	sew	1
Taihoan	"					
Indo	"					
Surigao	"	29.86	79	"	"	0
G. san	"	29.78	78	94	sew	2
Latran	"					

C. W. JEFFERS—Chief Assistant